

**Preliminary Information Indicative
of the Outer Limits of the continental shelf**

and

Description of the status of preparation of maps

a submission

**To the Commission on the Limits of the
Continental Shelf**

for

SOMALIA

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1. Introduction

Somalia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea hereinafter referred to as "the Convention" on 24 July 1989. The Convention entered into force for Somalia on 16 November 1994.

Article 4 of Annex II to the Convention stipulates that where a coastal State intends to establish, in accordance with article 76, the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, it should submit particulars for submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, hereinafter referred to as "the Commission", along with supporting scientific and technical data as soon as possible, but in any case within two years from the entry into force of the Convention for that State.

In 2001 the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention decided that in the case of a State Party for which the Convention entered into force before 13 May 2000 it is understood that the ten-year time period referred to in article 4 of Annex II to the Convention shall be taken to have commenced on 13 May 1999 (document SPLOS/72, paragraph 14). This decision applies to Somalia which acceded to the Convention in 2001. The ten-year time period referred to in article 4 of Annex II of the Convention expires on 13 May 2009.

The Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention also decided that the general issue of the ability of States, particularly developing States, to fulfil the requirements of article 4 of Annex II to the Convention be kept under review (document SPLOS/72, paragraph (b)). Due to lack of financial and technical resources and relevant capacity and expertise, or other similar constraints, many developing countries are facing particular challenges to fulfil these requirements.

In June 2008, the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention decided that "in summer 2008, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Law of the Sea may be assisted by sub-regional groups of States, in consultation with the Commission, in providing preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, and a description of the status of preparation and intended date of submission of the information" (document SPLOS/183, paragraph 1 (c)).

Somalia is among the developing States that faces various challenges in fulfilling the requirements of article 4 of Annex II to the Convention due to lack of financial and technical resources and relevant capacity and expertise. Somalia has also not had the experience a number of other countries have gained, due to the industrial and security situation in the country, substantially hindering its fulfilment of these requirements.

On this background in October 2008 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Somalia, Mr. Alimud-Din Abdullatif, initiated the preparation of preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf of Somalia beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial

sea is measured, to be submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the decision contained in S/RES/1816 (2008) and the reaffirmation of this mandate by S/RES/1817 (2008). The SRSG has accepted an offer of assistance from the Government of Norway.

The initiative of the SRSG falls within a comprehensive and integrated United Nations strategic approach for peace and stability in Somalia, planning and integrating political, security and programme efforts in a seamless and reinforcing way. It should also be noted that in its resolution 1816 (2008) of 16 December 2008 the Security Council reaffirmed its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law. It is hoped that the submission on behalf of Somalia of preliminary information in accordance with the decision contained in S/RES/1816 will have a positive impact on the political process in Somalia and contribute to consolidation of stability, peace and reconciliation in the country. The submission is intended to safeguard objectively important interests of future Somali generations and clearly serve the interests of Somalia.

The Norwegian offer of assistance to the SRSG should be seen in the context of Norway's commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia and as an expression of Norwegian support to the SRSG mandate. In this respect it is recalled that in its resolution 1816 (2008) of 16 January 2008 the Security Council called upon "all international organisations and Member States to support his (the SRSG) work in order to enhance security and bring a comprehensive and lasting peace to Somalia".

It is also recalled that in its resolution 1816 (2008) of 16 January 2008 the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to "continue to assist developing States and cooperate with landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal States, as appropriate, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf, including the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf of a coastal State through a desktop study and delineation of a continental shelf of a coastal State, as well as in the preparation of preliminary information to be submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the decision contained in S/RES/1816".

The new Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic was sworn in on 22 February 2009. At a meeting in Nairobi on 19 March 2009 between the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources of the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic, Professor Abdurrahman Aden Hashim Ibbi, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Ghalya Batis, and Ambassador Hans Wilhelm Lomgren from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic was informed about the initiative of the SRSG and of the Norwegian assistance.

At a meeting on 12 March 2000 the Council of Ministers of Somalia approved the submission by Somalia to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with S/1997/183 of preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. The Council of Ministers expressed its gratitude to the SRSG, Mr Ahmed G. Abdulkadir, for his initiative and to the Government of Norway for its assistance.

2. Assistance and advice received during the preparation of this submission:

As stated in paragraph 1 above, the Government of Norway has provided assistance and advice to the SRSG as well as to the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic in the preparation of the present submission. Both the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate have been involved in the preparation.

Based on land acquisition sources and modern Geographical Information System technology (GIS) the UNEP Shelf Programme, represented by GRID-Arendal, has provided an initial assessment of the Somali continental shelf for the purpose of the present submission.

The SRSG and the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic were moreover assisted in the preparation of the present submission by Mr Harold Brække, member of the Commission (1997 process) 120 advice, as provided by any other member of the Commission.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic, Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmake, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Professor Abdissamad Adan Ibrahim, the Ambassador Hans Wilhelm Longva from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Mogadishu on 5 and 6 April 2000 to provide assistance and advice in the finalization of the present submission. The Norwegian assistance was also received by President Shariif Sheikh Ahmed and a wide range of high-ranking officials of the Ministers for an explanation of the Ethiopian continental shelf issues.

All expenses related to the preparation of the present submission have been met by the Government of Norway.

The Norwegian assistance was based on the following premises agreed by the SRSG:

- The assistance should not amount to the preparation of a submission to the Commission in accordance with article 76 of the Convention and article 4 of Annex II to the Convention, as well as the decision contained in S/1997/183 paragraph (2), but should be limited to the preparation of preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf of Somalia

beyond 200 nautical miles to be submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the decision contained in SPLOS/165, paragraph 1 (a).¹

- Norway takes no position on, nor does it accept any responsibility for, any legal or other issues pertaining to the preparation of the submission, including with regard to baselines;
- The assistance and advice provided by Norway should be based on open and accessible sources, including the International Hydrographic Office's "Modern Geographical Information System Technology" (GIS) to be provided by the UNEF Scientific Programme, represented by UNDAF/IDA;
- A main purpose of the hydrographic assistance is to ensure that in accordance with the decision on maintenance of SPLOS/165, paragraph 1 (a), binding within the time period referred to in article 4 Annex II to the Convention, the decision contained in SPLOS/72.

3. Outer limit of the continental shelf of Somalia

The present preliminary information and description deal with the outer limits of the continental shelf appertaining to Somalia, without prejudice to any issues of bilateral maritime delimitation with neighbouring States. Such issues will be referred to under item 6 below.

In accordance with Somalia's Law No. 41 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of 1972, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast, unless particularly provided. As regards the present communication, all measurements will be carried out based on the words "low water" as an approximation of this normal baseline.

4. Provisions of article 76 invoked in support of this communication

The provisions of paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 76 of the Convention are referred to in support of preliminary information on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

5. General description of the continental margin in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia

The Somali continental margin is characterized by a narrow continental shelf which broadens slightly to the north. Midway between the northern and southern limits of the continental margin of Africa to the north, there is a pronounced submarine spur protruding eastward and characterized as the Central Somali Spur. The Central Somali Spur has a smooth gradient compared to the more complex morphology to the north. The depth of the plain of the Somali Basin is at a depth of about 3000 m.

¹ Source: Bhatnagar, G.C. and Chatterjee, A. P. 2001. *Western Indian Ocean Continental Shelf*. Scientific Series No. 11. The Indian Ocean, A Perspective, PP. 691 – 729.

The Somali Basin is subdivided into three sub-basins. The Central Somali Basin separates the Northern Somali Basin to the north from the Western Somali Basin to the south. Both sub-basins have a sediment thickness of about 2 km. The Eastern Somali Basin is located to the east, separated from the two other sub-basins by south-west and south-west trending sediment ridges, including the Chain Ridge (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Chain Ridge extends northwards until it connects to the southern flank of the Carlsberg Ridge in line with the trend of the Owen fracture zone, which in turn connects the Carlsberg Ridge with the Sadeni Ridge to the north. The latter seismic zone with a minimum water depth of about 370 m) is located at the junction of the Carlsberg Ridge and the Owen Fracture Zone.

The Carlsberg Ridge constitutes the northern part of the Central Indian Ridge, which is the active spreading ridge of the Indian Ocean. It is a ridge in contrast to the Owen Fracture Zone, north of it, and south of it, in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea.

As part of Gondwana Land, Somalia was juxtaposed to Madagascar and northern India in the Jurassic; Madagascar south of the Central Somali Spur and northern India to the north.

The initial rifting of these parts of Gondwana Land, prior to the opening of the Somali Basin, commenced in the Middle Jurassic. Both the Western and Eastern Somali Basins crustal belts magnetic anomalies show the presence of oceanic crust. The magnetic anomalies in the Western Somali Basin are interpreted to represent northwards of an extinct spreading segment. The crust of the small Northern Somali Basin also shows magnetic anomalies of relatively low amplitude indicative of oceanic crust.

The magnetic anomalies suggest that spreading anomaly (M22) and became extinct at anomaly 116 (Early Cretaceous). This is a period of renewed seafloor spreading started in the Late Cretaceous in the Indian Ocean towards the eastern parts of the Somali Basin, which was split by the process. It is believed that the Chain Ridge was formed during this splitting and transcurrent plate movement.

The details of the opening of the Indian Ocean are a matter of discussion and research, but it is clear that the continental margin of Somalia is part of a passive continental margin. The latter was formed in Jurassic times by the continental break-up between the African Continent and the continental block of Madagascar and India.

6. Maritime delimitations and other issues

All information and maps contained in this submission are without prejudice to issues of maritime delimitation. Nor do they constitute any statement or expression of views by the United Nations, Norway or UNEP Shelf Programme/GRID Arendal.

Unresolved questions remain in relation to bilateral delimitation of the continental shelf with neighbouring states. Such questions will have to be considered by reference to Rule 46 and Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

On 7 April 2009, following consultations between the two sovereign Administrators of Planning and International Cooperation of the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic, and the Minister of High Office Affairs of the Republic of Kenya, both being duly authorized by their respective Governments, signed in Nairobi a Memorandum of Understanding with the following content:

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic to grant a moratorium to objection in respect of submissions on the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 Nautical Miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

The Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic, in the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding, have agreed to conclude this Memorandum of Understanding:

The delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Kenya and the Somali Republic (hereinafter collectively referred to as the two coastal States) has not yet been settled. This unresolved delimitation issue between the two coastal States is to be considered as a "maritime dispute". The claims of the two coastal States cover an overlapping area of the continental shelf which constitutes the "area under dispute".

The two coastal States are conscious that the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles is intrinsically linked to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between two states with opposite or adjacent coasts. Although the two coastal States have differing interests regarding the delimitation of the continental shelf in the area under dispute, they have a strong common interest with respect to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. It is in their mutual interest that the delimitation of the continental shelf between them on this basis and the two coastal States are determined to work together to seek a way forward and promote their common interest with respect to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

Before 15 May 2009 the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic intends to submit to the Secretary General of the United Nations preliminary information in lieu of a claim of the state limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. This submission may include the area under dispute. It will solely aim at complying with the time period referred to in article 74 of Annex II to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, and shall not prejudice the positions of the two coastal States with respect to the delimitation of the continental shelf between them and the area under dispute. The delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the area under dispute is a maritime boundary which is not a final and definitive delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. On this understanding the Republic of Kenya has no objection to the inclusion of the area under dispute in the submission by the Somali Republic in preliminary

information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The two coastal States agree that at an appropriate time, the Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Yemen will make separate submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission"), that may include the area under dispute, asking the Commission to make recommendations with respect to the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles with respect to the delimitation of maritime boundaries between them. The two coastal States hereby give their prior consent to the resolution by the Commission of these submissions in the event that the submissions made before the Commission and the recommendations approved by the Commission hereafter shall not prejudice the positions of the two coastal States in any dispute or maritime dispute between them and shall be without prejudice to the future delimitation of maritime boundaries in the area under dispute, including the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The delimitation of maritime boundaries in the area under dispute and the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles shall be determined between the two coastal States on the basis of international law. The Commission has conducted its examination of the separate submissions made by each of the two coastal States and made its recommendations to the two coastal States concerning the submissions of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force on its signature.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the two Ministers is enclosed.

So far there have been no similar consultations between the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic and the Republic of Yemen. There may be a potential overlap between the areas of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles claimed by the two coastal States. Some unresolved jurisdictional issues between them should be considered as a maritime dispute for the purposes of rule 5 (c) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

The Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic is ready to enter into consultations with the Republic of Yemen with a view to reach an agreement which will allow the Commission to consider and make recommendations on submissions of the two coastal States in any areas under dispute without prejudice to a final delimitation of the continental shelf concluded subsequently in those areas by the Somali Republic and the Republic of Yemen.

7. Preliminary information and indicative for outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

In accordance with Article 76, paragraph 1 (d), this submission seeks to document that several FOS of the slope FOS points have locations that make it clear that some of the continental shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the normal baseline.

Considering the limited scientific and technical information available at this stage, it is found incumbent, based on available data, to document at least the minimum extent of the continental shelf in order to provide compelling evidence that FOS points may at least be located in certain areas, if not further offshore.

While there may be grounds for carrying out additional surveys for the precise identification of FOS points (for which there is the possibility of significant variations in the FOS points and their projected preliminary outer limit points are submitted as preliminary information. These may be subject to later revision.

All figures of this document are organised in APPENDIX, which is submitted in a separate file.

7.1 Existing data

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show track lines for bathymetric and seismic data that has been available for analyses to determine if Somalia fits the criteria for an extended continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles (test of appurtenance).

The majority of bathymetric and seismic data are sourced from the Geophysical Data System (CGDS) of NOAA National Geophysical and Oceanographic Data Center.

Additional bathymetric and seismic data are sourced from Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER), Marine Geoscientific Data Management System (MG-DMSS) and Institut de Physique du Globe de Strasbourg (IPGS).

The following satellite derived bathymetric grids have been used: ETOPO1 and SRTM30plus_V4.

All data are assembled, formatted and provided by the Office of the State Geologist through www.doh.gov/shelfdata/.

The analyses of data were done in the ArcGIS 10.4.1 software (www.esri.com). Methods used are documented in the software documentation.

7.2 Foot of the continental slope points...

Several FOS points have been identified from single beam bathymetric profile GEODAS database and bathymetric profiles extracted from the SRTM30plus_4.1.0. Seven of these FOS points along the continental shelf area between 200 nautical miles are plotted in Figure 5. Five of these FOS points are described in more detail here for documentation purposes and to demonstrate the variable nature of the continental gradient of Somalia.

The possibility of identifying FOS points located further seaward than the seven documented here cannot be excluded, if sufficient data be acquired and made available at all latitudes.

7.2.1 FOS-1

Basic Data

Data type	Point source
Single beam bathymetric profile	GEODAS Survey V363810

Point FOS-1 is situated at the base of the continental slope of the eastern part of Somalia. The continental slope in this area connects the shallow shelf of Somalia with the abyssal plain of the Western Somali Basin in the Indian Ocean. The area of the base of the slope is identified on the basis of the morphology of the continental slope in the area as depicted both by the single beam bathymetric profile V3610 and the SRTM30plus_4.1.0 bathymetric profile. FOS-1 was determined as the point of maximum change in gradient within the base of the slope area (Figure 6).

7.2.2 FOS-3

Basic Data

Data type	Point source
Single beam bathymetric profile	GEODAS Survey V3617

Point FOS-3 is located at the base of the continental slope of the southern flank of the Somali Spur (Figure 1 and Figure 7). The area of the base of the slope is identified on the basis of the morphology of the continental slope as depicted by the single beam bathymetric profile V3617 that runs obliquely across the spur. Point FOS-3 was determined as the point of maximum change in gradient within the base of the slope area (Figure 7).

7.2.3 FOS-4

Basic Data

Data type	Data source
Synthetic bathymetric profile	GEBCO 30s Survey A2008L02

Point FOS-4 is located on the seaward side of a ridge-like southwards extension of the Central Somali Spur (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The base of the slope is defined by a marked downward step of the seafloor on the seaward side of this ridge-like feature as shown on the bathymetric profile A2008L02 (Figure 6). Point FOS-4 was determined as the point of maximum change in gradient within the base of the slope area (Figure 8).

7.2.4 FOS-5

Basic Data

Data type	Data source
Synthetic bathymetric profile extracted from bathymetric grid	SRTM30plus v4

Point FOS-4 is located at the base of the continental slope on the eastern flank of the Central Somali Spur (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The area of the base of the slope is identified on the basis of the morphology of the continental slope in the area as depicted by a synthetic bathymetric profile extracted from the satellite-derived bathymetric grid SRTM30plus v4 (Figure 7). Point FOS-5 was determined as the point of maximum change in gradient within the base of the slope area (Figure 9).

7.2.5 FOS-6

Basic Data

Data type	Data source
Synthetic bathymetric profile extracted from bathymetric grid	SRTM30plus v4

Point FOS-6 is located at the base of the continental slope on the eastern flank of the Central Somali Spur (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The area of the base of the slope in the area is identified on the basis of the morphology of the continental slope in the area as depicted by a synthetic bathymetric profile extracted from the satellite-derived bathymetric grid SRTM30plus v4 (Figure 10). Point FOS-6 was determined as the point of maximum change in gradient within the base of the slope area (Figure 10).

7.3 Indicative extent of continental shelf based on selected FOS points

Foot of slope points FOS-1 and 8 generates continental shelf area beyond 200 nautical miles based on the sediment thickness criterion of article 76, paragraph 4(c). The remaining six FOS points generate continental shelf area beyond 200 M based on both the sediment thickness criterion and the 100 nautical miles distance criterion of article 76, paragraph 4(b) and (c), respectively. The exact location of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles awaits the final analyses to be submitted to the Commission (see section XI). However, the extent of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles is indicated in general terms in Figure 5.

7.4 The Chain Ridge

The Chain Ridge is a seamount high that extends south-south westwards from the southern flank of the Carlsberg Ridge to the south towards seaward of the Central Somalia Spur. The tectonics it connects morphologically with Socotra Island and the main continental shelf of Africa via the Chagos Ridge (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

At the present stage, it is unclear whether the foot of the slope of the continental margin of Somalia may connect with the foot of the slope of the Chain Ridge, that is, it may be the case that it is possible that the Chain Ridge may be regarded to be part of the continental margin of the landmass of Somalia. In such a case, the Chain Ridge would be part of the continental margin of Somalia in accordance with article 76, paragraph 3.

Further studies and data are needed to clarify this question.

8. Description of data sources, information and instruments used and data quality - a submission

This communication takes advantage of available data from relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations.

The utilization of the UN Data base together with the analytical support given by Mr. D. H. Kreke provides a careful documentation of information and of self-evident facts and the probe points and their projections, thus providing in good faith *prima facie* evidence that Somalia's continental shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the normal baseline.

However, additional data collection will be necessary to provide exact information on the location of foot of the slope points. It should be pointed out that several conditions make it unfeasible to incorporate, at this stage, to engage into any and all means of ensuring our data to include particularly difficult security conditions in waters off the coast of Somalia, as also acknowledged by the Security Council of the United Nations in Resolution 1816.

The Scientific and Technical Guidelines (STG) of the Commission guide to the type and quality of the data that is required to support the submission of coastal State to the Commission concerning the outer limit of its continental shelf. Chapter 3 of the STG specifies the format and recommended contents of such a submission. The STG, on the other hand, does not give any guidance to the planning and organisation of the project for preparing a submission.

The Training Manual provided by Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea Office of Legal Affairs (DOALOS)³ contains further details on how the project may be conducted. According to this Training Manual the following steps should be taken to plan and manage a submission:

- Undertake the initial appraisal study;
- Produce a full desktop study:
 - Plan and acquire data;
 - Analyse all data and produce all relevant scientific and technical documentation;
 - Prepare the final submission; and
 - Provide technical support to political level throughout the project cycle.

The data provided in this document shows that Somalia possesses the resources and the next natural step would be to prepare a full desktop study.

According to the Training Manual a full desktop study shall cover the following items:

- Assemble and organize all pre-existing data;
- Analyse the data according to article 76;
- Identify areas of scientific value for further studies;
- Subdivide the geographical area being considered according to the applicability of the formulae and constraints provisions;
- Identify the need for further data; and
- Determine preliminary survey plans, cost estimates and recommendations for future work.

To fund activities related to preparing a submission Somalia may refer to the "Trust fund for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for developing States, in particular in the least developed countries and island developing States, as recommended in article 18 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" (UNEP/WHOI).

² Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations document UNCTAD/WHOI/2006/1.

³ Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, 2006, Training Manual for submission of the outer limits of the continental shelf of your 200-nautical miles and for preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

(http://www.un.org/Depts/los/los_ces_2001/summary_of_scientific_data.html)

The UN Trust Fund does, however, not assist in financing of the study. Consequently, the full desktop study and in-country work, as well as the scientific data in a manner studies show that this is necessary for the delimitation of Somalia's extended continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The BRSC and the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia shall, in their regular reporting on progress pertaining to the above conditions, a full submission should, in their view, take place within 10 years, unless otherwise specified in light of circumstances.

9. Conclusions

The data provided in the present submission of preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles show that the data passes the test of apparent consistency with the scientific data submitted to the Commission. The location of eight of the Stone Bank is identified on the Somali continental shelf. The continental shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the normal baseline.